

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

Namibia Country Strategic Plan, Revision 02

Gender and age marker code: 2A

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	2017-2022	N/A	2017-2022
Beneficiaries			N/A
Total Cost (USD)	5 974 680	1 283 875	7 258 555
Transfer	3 834 839	1 205 517	5 040 356
Implementation	1 462 451		1 462 451
Adjusted direct support costs	310 780		310 780
Subtotal	5 608 070	1 205 517	6 813 587
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	366 611	78 357	444 968

1. RATIONALE

Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year

Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding

During the design of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), it was envisioned that Namibia's economy would continue to grow at an average of 5.6 percent. However, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed to 1.2 percent in 2016 (World Bank, 2017). In 2017 and 2018, the expected growth prospect of over five percent linked to the commissioning and production of new mines has not materialized. Namibia's unfavourable trade balance is indicated by a current trade deficit of USD 1.9 billion and public debt of 42 percent to GDP in 2017.

The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) seeks to improve access to quality, inclusive education and to promote lifelong learning. To address the inequities in education and to ensure that all learners benefit equally, universal primary education and universal secondary education were introduced in Namibia in 2013 and 2016, respectively. The national school feeding programme is a key safety net that has been leveraged to contribute to increased access to education, and also improve food security in vulnerable communities.

In 2017, MoEAC launched the Friends of Education in Namibia Special Initiative (FENSI) to advocate for complementary support for the education sector from development partners, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector. School feeding is one of the five pillars of FENSI. Against the slowed economic growth and coupled with the need to diversify school meals, MoEAC is seeking complementary support for the programme. WFP has supported the Government of Namibia to obtain an in-kind donation of wheat and oil for the programme, which is channelled through WFP. On behalf of MoEAC, WFP will provide supply chain management and logistics support for the delivery of these commodities from Russia to Namibia. This in-kind donation directly supports the Ministry's plans to diversify school meals.

The Namibian School Feeding Programme Case Study (2012) advocated for the diversification of school meals using locally produced nutritious foods. Based on this recommendation, in 2017, MoEAC, with technical support from WFP, conducted a feasibility study on the viability of linking schools to smallholder producers. The feasibility study concluded that it was feasible, cost-efficient and sustainable for schools to purchase food from smallholder producers for the national school feeding programme. The feasibility study also highlighted that the provision of a structured market, based on school feeding has the potential to stimulate local production and increase incomes for smallholder producers while diversifying school meals with fresh nutritious food. With technical support from WFP, MoEAC has commenced with the design of a pilot project to link schools to smallholder producers. This in-kind donation provides an initial step towards transitioning to a home-grown school feeding model through the diversification of the food provided in the national school feeding programme.

To manage the receipt of the in-kind consignment of wheat and oil the MoEAC will assume additional supply chain management responsibilities. Through this budget revision, WFP will provide technical support to the Government to strengthen their capacity in supply chain management.

NaSIS a web-based data collection and reporting tool, which WFP Namibia developed for the Namibia school feeding programme, will be used to capture the necessary monitoring data required to report on the food contribution from the Russian Federation.

WFP will support the MoEAC to conduct routine visits to the recipient schools to monitor, evaluate and report on the in-kind contribution from Russia. WFP will provide technical support to the MoEAC to integrate appropriate monitoring indicators into the existing Namibia School Feeding Information System (NaSIS) to measure changes related to the integration of diversified foods into the school basket. Existing monitoring and evaluation tools will be enhanced to include logistics and supply chain indicators related to the expansion of WFP's role in supporting MoEAC with service provision activities. Reporting templates will be updated and integrated to the standard reporting channels of the MoEAC.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

There will be no change in the strategic orientation of the Namibia CSP. The addition of the service delivery modality under activity 2 reinforces and expands the technical assistance strategy of WFP through strengthening government capacity in supply chain management.

It is anticipated that by strengthening the supply chain management and logistics capacity of the Government, this has the potential to increase their ability to receive future in-kind contributions to the national school feeding programme and to diversify the food basket in pre-primary and primary schools. Diversifying the food basket has the potential to increase the intake of nutritious foods by learners, whilst addressing short-term hunger and contributing to improved learning outcomes.

Strategic outcomes

There will be no changes to the strategic outcomes of the CSP.

Beneficiary analysis

WFP will continue to maintain its role as a technical assistance provider in the country and does not plan to reach any direct beneficiaries.

WFP has supported the MoEAC in the selection of the regions that will benefit from the in-kind contribution of wheat and oil. The targeting criteria included those regions with poor food security indicators and those regions where the home-grown school feeding programme will be piloted. The regions include: Kavango, Ohangwena, Zambezi, Hardap, Oshana and Otjozonzupa. A total of 300 schools, approximately 50 per region, will be targeted.

Supply Chain

Namibia has a well-established road network with most of its trunk and feeder roads built with asphalt. The country also enjoys a robust transport industry with good quality trucks and reputable private sector companies.

WFP will provide technical support to MoEAC to manage the logistics related to the arrival of the food in Walvis Bay Port and for the transport of the commodities to the central government warehouse in Windhoek, where the food will be officially handed over to the Government. The technical support will include assisting with customs clearance and milling of the wheat.

WFP will avail a logistician to support the MoEAC to manage the consignment and to dispatch the commodities to schools using privately contracted transport services by the Government. Existing government logistics and supply chain management systems will be enhanced to ensure timely delivery of food to schools. In line with the decentralization of the management of school feeding to the regional level by MoEAC, WFP capacity building initiatives around logistics and food quality and safety management will be focused at the regional, circuit and school levels.

In addition, WFP will provide technical support to the schools to integrate wheat products into the existing menus and train cooks on how to prepare meals using wheat products. The MoEAC will be responsible for the contracting of local bakeries to prepare and deliver bread to schools that do not have the capacity to prepare bread at school.

WFP does not envisage any major risks associated with the expansion of technical assistance support to government in supply chain management and logistics.

3. COST BREAKDOWN

The budget of the CSP will be increased by USD 1.3 million through the inclusion of the service delivery modality and capacity strengthening to the MoEAC on logistics, supply chain management and monitoring and evaluation.

Outcomes	Activity	Current	Increased	Revised
Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	\$1 058 601	-\$1 845	\$1 056 756
	Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	\$2 146 899	\$1 208 746	\$3 355 645
Strategic Outcome 2: Government policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge	Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming.	\$1 429 600	\$2 295	\$1 431 895
	Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in implementation of the ZHRM.	\$662 189	-\$3 677	\$658 512
Adjusted DSC		\$310 780		\$310 780
ISC		\$366 611	\$78 357	\$444 968
TOTAL		\$5 974 680	\$1 283 875	\$7 258 555

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (US\$)		
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1/ SDG 2.1	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	
Focus Area	Root Causes	
Transfer	1 205 517	1 205 517
Implementation	0	0
Adjusted DSC	0	
Sub-total	1 205 517	1 205 517
ISC (7%)	78 357	78 357
TOTAL	1 283 875	1 283 875

WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR SDG 2.1 ^{1/}	SR 5 / SDG 17	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	
Focus Area	Root Causes	Resilience Building	
Transfer	3 567 390	1 472 967	5 040 357
Implementation	845 010	617 440	1 462 451
Adjusted DSC	198 138	112 642	310 780
Sub-total	4 610 539	2 203 048	6 813 587
ISC (7%)	300 643	144 324	444 968
TOTAL	4 911 183	2 347 372	7 258 555

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

